The International Exhibition of 1876

A NATIONAL CELEBRATION.

WHAT HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE BY CONGRESS
AND THE EXECUTIVE.

Present Condition and Immediate Wants.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

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THE TWO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

ACT CREATING THE COMMISSION,

APPROVED MARCH 3, 1871.

AN ACT to provide for celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, by holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine, in the City of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

WHEREAS, The Declaration of Independence of the United States of America was prepared, signed, and promulgated in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-six, in the City of Philadelphia; and whereas it behooves the people of the United States to celebrate, by appropriate ceremonies, the centennial anniversary of this memorable and decisive event, which constituted the fourth day of July, Anno Domini seventeen hundred and seventy-six, the birthday of the nation; and whereas it is deemed fitting that the completion of the first century of our national existence shall be commemorated by an exhibition of the natural resources of the country and their development, and of its progress in those arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of older nations; and whereas no place is so appropriate for such an exhibition as the city in which occurred the event it is designed to commemorate; and whereas as the exhibition should be a national celebration, in which the people of the whole country should participate, it should have the sanction of the Congress of the United States: therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That an exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures, shall be held, under the auspices of the Government of the United States, in the City of Philadelphia, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

SECTION 2. That a Commission, to consist of not more than one delegate from each State, and from each Territory of the

United States, whose functions shall continue until the close of the exhibition, shall be constituted, whose duty it shall be to prepare and superintend the execution of a plan for holding the exhibition; and, after conference with the authorities of the City of Philadelphia, to fix upon a suitable site within the corporate limits of the said city, where the exhibition shall be held.

SECTION 3. That said Commissioners shall be appointed within one year from the passage of this Act, by the President of the United States, on the nomination of the governors of the States and Territories respectively.

SECTION 4. That in the same manner there shall be appointed one Commissioner from each State and Territory of the United States, who shall assume the place and perform the duties of such Commissioner and Commissioners as may be unable to attend the meetings of the Commission.

SECTION 5. That the Commission shall hold its meetings in the City of Philadelphia, and that a majority of its members shall have full power to make all needful rules for its government.

SECTION 6. That the Commission shall report to Congress, at the first session after its appointment, a suitable date for opening and for closing the exhibition; a schedule of appropriate ceremonies for opening or dedicating the same; a plan or plans of the buildings; a complete plan for the reception and classification of articles intended for exhibition; the requisite custom-house regulations for the introduction into this country of the articles from foreign countries intended for exhibition; and such other matters as in their judgment may be important.

SECTION 7. That no compensation for services shall be paid to the Commissioners or other officers provided by this Act from the Treasury of the United States; and the United States shall not be liable for any expenses attending such exhibition, or by reason of the same.

SECTION 8. That whenever the President shall be informed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania that provision has been made for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose, and for the exclusive control by the Commission herein provided for of the proposed exhibition, the President shall, through the Department of State, make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the exhibition will open and the place at which it will be held; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of all nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the Commissioners, for publication in their respective countries.

ACT CREATING THE CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE,

APPROVED JUNE 1, 1872.

AN ACT relative to the Centennial International Exhibition to be held in the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

WHEREAS, Congress did provide by an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, for the appointment of commissioners to promote and control the exhibition of the national resources and their development, and the nation's progress in arts which benefit mankind, and to suggest and direct appropriate ceremonies by which the people of the United States may commemorate that memorable and decisive event, the Declaration of American Independence by the Congress of the United Colonies, assembled in the city of Philadelphia, on the fourth day of July, Anno Domini seventeen hundred and seventy-six; and whereas, such provisions should be made for procuring the funds requisite for the purposes aforesaid, as will enable all the people of the United States, who have shared the common blessings resulting from national independence, to aid in the preparation and conduct of said international exhibition, and memorial celebration under the direction of the commissioners of the United States: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby created a body corporate, to be known by the name of the Centennial Board of Finance, and by that name to have an incorporate existence until the object for which it is formed shall have been accomplished; and it shall be competent to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity in the United States; and may make and have a corporate seal, and may purchase, take, have, and hold, and may grant, sell, and at pleasure dispose of all such real and personal estate as may be required in carrying into effect the provisions of an Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, by holding an international exhibition

of arts and manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and all acts supplementary thereto; and said Centennial Board of Finance shall consist of the following-named persons, their associates and successors, from the States and Territories as herein set forth:

Alabama.—At large: Robert M. Patton, John W. Darr, William H. Barnes. William Miller, Edward W. Pettus, Benjamin S. Turner. First district: John Hardy, J. M. Withers. Second district: E. R. Mitchell, Robert W. Healy. Third district: Ocoola Kyle, Culen A. Battle. Fourth district: Joseph H. Speed, G. W. M. Golson. Fifth district: William H. Forney, Richard W. Walker. Sixth district: William H. Campbell, Charles Gibson. For additional district: Josiah Morris, E. M. Keils.

Arizona.—Augustus H. Whiting, Charles H. Lord.

Arkansas.—At large: A. W. Bishop, James Torrens, D. C. Casey, George R. Weeks. First district: John T. Jones, William R. Miller. Second district: Henry B. Morse, James W. Mason. Third district: Irving W. Fuller, Samuel W. Williams. For additional districts: H. A. Millen, Joseph Stanley.

California.—At large: A. S. Hallidie, Thomas H. Selby, George Oulton, Nathan Coombs. First district: William C. Ralston, Milcon S. Latham. Second district: Leland Stanford, Edgar Mills. Third district: L. B. Mizner, John J. De Haven. For additional district: John G. Downey, T. Ellard Beans.

Colorado.—D. H. Moffat, Jr., George W. Chilcott.

Connecticut.—At large: James G. Batterson, Benjamin Douglass, John F. Slater, Orrin Benedict, Eli Whitney. First district: Ward Cheney, George Maxwell. Second district: Charles Parker, Charles Atwater. Third district: John Tracy, Henry P. Haven. Fourth District: Nathaniel Wheeler, E. Grove Lawrence.

Dakota.—M. K. Armstrong, John A. Burbank.

Delaware.—Henry G. Banning, Nathaniel Williams, Joseph P. Comegys, William Townsend, J. Turpin Moore, William D. Waples.

District of Columbia.—Henry D. Cooke, Alexander R. Shepherd.

Florida.—At large: John J. Philbrick, J. W. Maynard, M. L. Stears, Philip Walter, L. G. Dennis, E. M. Cheney. First district: F. C. Humphrey, S. Conant.

Georgia.—At large: George S. Owen, B. C. Yaney, R. M. Stiles, J. O. Waddell. First district: P. M. Nightingal, William J. Young. Second district: D. B. Harrell, E. G. Raiford. Third district: H. H. Carey, Samuel Hunt. Fourth district: James C. Freeman, L. N. Whittle. Fifth district: H. R. Casey, Pope Barrow. Sixth district: J. H. Nichols, J. B. Charlton. Seventh district: Thomas C. Howard, J. B. Towers. Eighth district: James Johnson, Alexander G. Murray. Ninth district: C. D. McCutchen, Joseph H. Wilkins.

Idaho.—E. A. Stevenson, James H. Slater.

Illinois.—At large: A. C. Babcock, James H. Bowen, John P. Reynolds, J. M. Gregory. First district: Thomas B. Bryan, George W. Gage. Second district: Henry Greenbaum, R. T. Crane. Third district: Ezra B. McCagg, Clark W. Upton. Fourth district: William H. Hawkins, M. L. Joslyn. Fifth district: John H. Addams, George M. Hunt. Sixth district: E. L. Waterman, James C. Kereheval. Seventh district: W. H. Van Epps, E. D. Sweeney. Eighth district: Newbery L. Fort, James W. Strevell. Ninth district: Horace G. Anderson, Booth Nettleton. Tenth district: George W. Hall, James H. Reed. Eleventh district: James W. Singleton, J. M. Bush. Twelfth district: David A. Brown, John B. Ricks. Thirteenth district: George W. Funk, A. B. Nicholson. Fourteenth district: W. H. Barnes, David Bailey. Fifteenth district: James Steele, S. W. Moulton. Sixteenth district: Aaron H. H. Rountree, Charles Hoiles. Seventeenth district: Ernest Wider, John Irwin. Eighteenth district: George W. Wall, Daniel W. Munn. Nineteenth district: John Landrigan, Thomas S. Ridgway.

Indiana.—At large: Franklin Keyes, William J. Ball, Edwin J. Peck, E. B. Martindale, Smith Vauter, John Brownfield. First district: Hamilton Smith, Charles Viele. Second district: Washington C. de Panw, Jesse J. Brown. Third district: Thomas Gaff, James B. Foley. Fourth district: George C. Clark, Jesse P. Liddall. Fifth district: William Wallace, Theodore R. Haughey. Sixth district: R. W. Thompson, John J. Key. Seventh district: William H. Levering, Henry Y. Morrison. Eighth district: Herman E. Sterne, James L. Evans. Ninth district: Jesse L. Williams, David Kilgore. Tenth district: John B. Howe, David Rippy. Eleventh district: George Milburn, Sidney Kieth. For additional district: John W. Grubbs, Godlove S. Orth.

Iowa.—At large: Samuel Murdock, L. W. Ross, J. M. Shaffer, F. R. West. First district: James Putman, Arthur Bridgman. Second district: Milo Smith, John Helsinger. Third district: Benjamin B. Richards, James H. Easton. Fourth district: S. H. Curtis, J. B. Powers. Fifth district: John F. Ely, John P. Irish. Sixth district: H. S. Winslow, H. Tannehill. Seventh district: B. F. Murray, P. Gad Bryan. Eighth district: William Hale, Wayne Stennitt. Ninth district: E. R. Kirk, N. B. Hyatt.

Kansas.—Orrin T. Welch, Edward Blair, H. W. Gillett, George A. Crawford, Jacob Stotler, William A. Phillips, E. P. Purcell, Charles Robinson, F. G. Adams, James DeLong.

Kentucky.—At large: Lucius Desha, Ignatius Spalding, J. Stoddard Johnson, William W. Beckham. First District: J. C. Gilbert, F. W. Darby. Second district: Lucius P. Little, W. W. Kendall. Third district: John Burnham, A. G. Rhea. Fourth district: John M. Atherton, James Montgomery. Fifth district: John G. Baxter, R. S. Veech. Sixth district: James B. Casey, Joseph C. Hughes. Seventh district: Sandford Lyne, Robert Gale. Eighth district: Jayson Walker, Thomas W. Varnon. Ninth district: Joseph Gardner, A. Daniel. Tenth district: Thornton F. Marshall, James L. Waring.

Louisiana.—At large: Isaac N. Marks, William D. Wylie, C. H. Slocomb, John R. Clay, Elbert Gault, Moses H. Crowell, First district.—Effingham Lawrence, C. E. Girardey. Second district: S. H. Kennedy, A. D. Voisin. Third district: A. J.

Sypher, P. T. Beauregard. Fourth district: George Williamson, A. B. Levisse. Fifth district: A. W. Merriam, J. Frank Pargoud.

Maine.—At large: Abner Coburn, Philander J. Carleton, Henry E. Prentis, William L. Putnam. First district: Joshua L. Chamberlain, William P. Haines. Second district: Josiah G. Coburn, James T. Patten. Third district: Anson P. Morrill, Edmund Wilson. Fourth district: George W. Ladd, Charles Shaw. Fifth district: Charles B. Paine, Charles B. Hazeltine.

Maryland.—At large: Daniel R. Magruder, Henry Tyson, Ferdinand C. Latrobe, Thomas A. Spencer. First district: Isaac C. W. Powell, James N. Dennis. Second district: Alexander Evans, Edward Spencer. Third district: James A. Henderson, William M. Marine. Fourth district: P. P. Pendleton, Enoch Pratt. Fifth district: Thomas Donaldson, Eli I. Henkle. Sixth district: J. Alfred Ritter, R. D. Johnson.

Massachusetts.—At large: Robert C. Winthrop, Alexander H. Bullock, William Claflin, John M. Forbes. First district: William J. Rotch, J. B. D. Cogswell. Second district: Theodore Dean, Charles H. French. Third district: Alexander H. Rice, William Lloyd Garrison. Fourth district: Charles L. Woodbury, Rufus S. Frost. Fifth district: Addison Gilbert, William N. Cushing. Sixth district: Cyrus Wakefield, George O. Brastow. Seventh district: Daniel S. Richardson, Leverett Saltonstall. Eighth district: P. Emery Aldrich, Daniel Waldo Lincoln. Ninth district: H. S. Knight, Charles A. Stevens. Tenth district: Ensign H. Kellogg, Chester W. Chapin. For additional district: J. Wiley Edmands, Emory Washburn.

Michigan.—At large: D. H. Jerome, F. B. Stockbridge, Hezekiah G. Wells, George Willard. First district: Ben. Vernor, George F. Bagley. Second district: E. O. Grosvenor, C. H. Miller. Third district: Amos Root, Henry C. Lewis. Fourth district: Germain H. Mason, F. W. Curtenius. Fifth district: Hampton Rich, Charles T. Hill. Sixth district: W. M. McConnell, E. H. Thompson. Seventh district: John Divine, Henry Stephens. Eighth district: Alfred F. R. Braley, James Shearer. Ninth district: Hiram A. Burt, Perry Hannah.

Minnesota.—At large: H. H. Sibley, Thomas Foster, Thomas Simpson, E. A. McMahon. First district: Sherman Page, H.

H. Johnson. Second district: Ignatius Donnelly, George W. Batchelder. Third district: Russel Blakely, Paris Gibson.

Mississippi.—At large: E. G. Peyton, J. F. Simmons, H. R. Pease, Samuel Young. First district: E. C. Gillenwaters, Paul Barrenger. Second district: Marion Campbell, S. S. Fairfield. Third district: A. P. Huggins, Robert Gleed. Fourth district: J. A. P. Campbell, A. Warner. Fifth district: James M. McKee, Charles Caldwell. Sixth district: John R. Lynch, John D. Moore.

Missouri.—At large: Samuel L. Sawyer, William H. Newland, William G. Eliot, C. F. Lohman. First district: Henry Overstolz, W. H. Stone. Second district: Henry T. Blow, A. Kriekhaus. Third district: Ed. Harrison, A. D. Leach. Fourth district: N. H. Dale, P. S. Sinclair. Fifth district: Nelson C. Burch, A. D. Jaynes. Sixth district: E. H. Norton, Alexander W. Doniphan. Seventh district: William R. Penick, Philip A. Thompson. Eighth district: John M. Glover, John H. Williams. Ninth district: William A. Alexander, Charles H. Harden. For four additional districts: L. J. Matthews, Joseph L. Stephens, J. P. Strother, Thomas D. Neal, Arthur B. Barrett, James Shields, Louis V. Bogy, Samuel Gaty.

Montana.—Granville Stuart, Frank Culver.

Nebraska.—At large: John I. Redick, J. B. Weston, D. Remick, A. J. Cropsey. First district: E. H. Rogers, Alvin Saunders.

Nevada.—At large: F. A. Frittle, J. W. Haines, C. H. Eastman, Benjamin H. Meader. First district: Frank Tilford, S. H. Wright.

New Hampshire.—At large: Person C. Cheeney, George W. Burleigh, Dexter Richards, David Gillis. First district: Albert R. Hatch, Samuel M. Wheeler. Second district: James A. Weston, George Y. Sawyer. Third district: Harry Bingham, Samuel W. Hale.

New Jersey.—At large: Joel Parker, Charles S. Olden, Marcus L. Ward, Theodore F. Randolph. First district: Thomas H. Whitney, Thomas R. McKeen. Second district: Charles Hewitt, Gershom Mott. Third district: James Bishop, Amos

Clark, Jr. Fourth district: William Cowen, Charles Sitgreaves. Fifth district: Louis B. Cobb, Abram S. Hewitt. Sixth district: Thomas B. Peddie, George Peters. Seventh district: Benjamin G. Clark, Aenas Fitzpatrick.

New Mexico.—A. P. Sullivan, C. P. Clever.

New York.—At large: George Opdyke, Andrew D. White, Ira Haris, John A. King, Philo Remington, Perrin H. McGraw. First district: Stephen Taber, Erastus Brooks. Second district: Alexander Cunningham, William P. Libby. Third district: Edward Rowe, William I. Buddington. Fourth district: Robert Macoy, George Ricard. Fifth district: E. J. Shandly, James Hays. Sixth district: John A. Hardenbergh, Douglas Taylor. Seventh district: Herman Uhl, Charles E. Loew. Eighth district: Edward Cooper, William C. Barrett. Ninth district: Mathew T. Brennan, Henry W. Genet. Tenth district: Saxton Smith, William H. Robertson. Eleventh district: John Conkling, James W. Taylor. Twelfth district: John P. Adriance, Charles H. Stott. Thirteenth district: J. H. Meech, Thomas Cornell. Fourteenth district: Robert H. Waterman, Joseph C. Y. Page. Fifteenth district: A. H. Griswolds, C. W. Ingals. Sixteenth district: George V. Hoyle, Winslow C. Watson. Seventeenth district: William Andrus, Edwin W. Foster. Eighteenth district: Thomas B. Mitchell, Horace E. Smith. Nineteenth district: Henry R. Mygatt, James H. Graham. Twentieth district: William W. Taggart, Henry E. Turner. Twenty-first district: Samuel Campbell, P. C. Costello. Twenty-second district: Henry Ten Eyck, A. H. Failing. Twenty-third district: R. Nelson Gere, Conrad Shoemaker. Twenty-fourth district: Alexander Gilchrist, Fred. L. Manning. Twenty-fifth district: Archibald Kennedy, James C. Smith. Twenty-sixth district: Abraham Lawrence, Benjamin N. Loomis. Twenty-seventh district: Rufus Scott, S. M. Thatcher. Twenty-eighth district: Joseph M. Cornell, James H. Kelley. Twenty-ninth district: Benjamin Pringle, Thomas T. Flagler. Thirtieth district: Pascal P. Pratt, William G. Fargo. Thirty-first district: Alonzo F. Hawley, Charles D. Murray. For two additional districts: John P. Acker, Daniel Pratt, Socrates N. Sherman, Winfield S. Cameron.

North Carolina.—At large: D. M. Barringer, E. R. Spaulding, W. M. Shipp, Louis Hilliard. First district: Walter Clark, John M. Bateman. Second district: John Robinson,

John Norfleet. Third district: Edward Kidder, John D. Williams. Fourth district: Kemp P. Battle, Isaac J. Young. Fifth district: A. M. Scales, Montford McGee. Sixth district: H. W. Guion, David Schenck. Seventh district: Joseph W. Hall, N. S. Williams. Eighth district: W. W. Rollins, Thomas L. Clingman.

Ohio.—At large: Edward F. Noyes, B. F. Wade, William Allen, William S. Groesbeck, Martin Welker, Peter Odlin. First district: Anthony D. Bullock, Herbert Jenny. Second district: John K. Green, Charles Reemelin. Third district: Ed. A. Parrott, Durbin Ward. Fourth district: James Taylor, Geo. Keifer. Fifth district: William Sawyer, Charles C. Marshall. Sixth district: James Wilson, William O'Collins. Seventh district: William Dennison, Richard A. Harrison. Eighth district: Willard S. Hickox, Isaac H. Pennock. Ninth district: E. B. Saddler, John Gardiner. Tenth district: Richard Mott, W. V. Way. Eleventh district: Cyrus Ellison, L. C. Damarin. Twelfth district: William L. Sullivant, W. Marshall Anderson. Thirteenth district: Charles Cooper, William P. Reid. Fourteenth district: Harrison G. Blake, Norton S. Townsend. Fifteenth district: Valentine B. Horton, Joshua Davis. Sixteenth district: Charles P. Dewey, William M. Farrar. Seventeenth district: Cornelius Aultman, Joel Sharp. Eighteenth district: Amos Townsend, Lewis Miller. Nineteenth district: Henry B. Perkins, M. C. Canfield.

Oregon. At large: A. B. Meacham, S. Ellsworth, T. F. McPatten, L. F. Lane. First district: A. C. Gibbs, A. H. Brown.

Pennsylvania.—At large: Edwin H. Fitler, Jonathan R. Lowrie, William Colder, William M. Lyon, John H. Michener, Dr. Joshua Y. Jones. First district: R. Rundle Smith, Robert Nebinger. Second district: Joseph F. Tobias, Charles J. Stille. Third district: John L. Shoemaker, Henry D. Welsh. Fourth district: Matthew Baird, William Sellers. Fifth district: Lucius P. Thompson, H. T. Darlington. Sixth district: John Tracy, George H. Rupp. Seventh district: S. B. Worth, James M. Wileox. Eighth district: Isaac Eckert, Henry Bushong. Ninth district: James Myers, George M. Steinman. Tenth district: Benjamin Bannan, G. Dawson Coleman. Eleventh district: S. S. Dreher, E. J. Fox. Twelfth district: J. W. Hollenback, J. B. McCollum. Thirteenth district: M.

C. Mercur, Thomas Beaver. Fourteenth district: William Cameron, Henry McCormick. Fifteenth district: C. J. T. McIntire, John Gibson. Sixteenth district: Henry J. Stahle, Samuel Philson. Seventeenth district: David McMurtrie, David Watson. Eighteenth district: M. F. Elliott, H. C. Parsons. Nineteenth district: William L. Scott, John Patton. Twentieth district: James Pierce, Joseph H. Marston. Twenty-first district: H. P. Laird, Silas M. Clark. Twenty-second district: Alexander Bradley, C. W. Batchelor. Twenty-third district: James M. Cooper, J. N. Purviance. Twenty-fourth district: George C. Reis, W. T. H. Pauley. For two additional districts: John W. Forney, Charles M. Hall, Alfred Hindekooper, Daniel M. Fox.

Rhode Island.—At large: William L. Slater, Albert S. Gallup, Ambrose E. Burnside, James Y. Smith. First district: Charles S. Bradley, John O. Waterman. Second district: George H. Browne, Horace Babcock.

South Carolina.—At large: John D. Caldwell, Alva Gage, Stanley G. Trott, James D. Treadwell. First district: C. W. Dudley, S. A. Swails. Second district: W. H. Bernie, Henry Buist. Third district: F. L. Cardozo, L. Cass Carpenter. Fourth district: A. W. Cummings, Y. J. P. Owens.

Tennessee.—At large: John C. Brown, W. H. Stephens, John Netherland, A. B. Shankland, David A. Nunn, M. V. Nash. First district: M. S. Temple, W. C. Kyle. Second district: Jacob R. Ludlow, James M. Meek. Third district: James Sevier, M. L. McConnell. Fourth district: James B. Lamb, John W. Burton. Fifth district: John W. Head, Robert Cantrell. Sixth district: A. M. Looney, Thomas McNeilly. Seventh district: D. N. Kennedy, James D. Porter. Eighth district: G. B. Black, F. B. Ragland. Ninth district: M. D. L. Stewart, Isaac M. Steele.

Texas.—At large: W. K. Marshall, S. W. March, Ashbol Smith, Frederick Peterson. First district: E. B. Pickett, John C. Robertson. Second district: E. W. Taylor, S. Hare. Third district: Richard Coke, Jerome B. Robertson. Fourth district: Joseph D. Sayers, John Ireland. For two additional districts: C. C. Binkley, John J. Good, Peter W. Gray, F. L. Stockdale.

Utah.—Abraham O. Smoot, Horace S. Eldredge.

Vermont.—Horace Fairbanks, Lawrence Brainard, Lawrence Barnes, George A. Merrill, H. G. Root, Jacob Estey, Luther Baker, Frederick Billings, Henry Chase, Henry Lane.

Virginia.—At large: John L. Marye, John A. Campbell, C. Y. Thomas, Lewis Webb. First district: Louis C. H. Finney, John T. Seawell. Second district: Andrew Washburne, James M. Donnan. Third district: Samuel F. Maddox, Joseph M. Humphries. Fourth district: George H. Southall, W. W. Forbes. Fifth district: William L. Cochran, Thomas Whitehead. Sixth district: Moses Walton, John Letcher. Seventh district: Robert Y. Conrad, Hugh W. Sheffy. Eighth district: Edgar Snowden, Matthew Harrison. Ninth district: R. T. Bowen, James W. Sheffy.

West Virginia.—At large: Henry K. List, James H. Brown, J. N. Camden, Thomas Sweeney. First district: Lewis Applegate, Jonathan M. Bennett. Second district: Francis H. Pierpoint, J. Nelson Wisner. Third district: William A. Quarrier, J. M. McWhorter.

Wisconsin.—At large: C. C. Washburne, Alexander Mitchell, Tim. O. Howe, Charles A. Eldridge. First district: J. J. Case, James H. Howe. Second district: D. Hall, Joshua J. Guppy. Third district: John Lawler, J. C. Halloway. Fourth district: Angus Smith, D. W. Maxon. Fifth district: Charles Burchard, Joseph Vilas. Sixth district: Andrew E. Elmore, Samuel M. Hay. Seventh district: Dudley J. Spaulding, D. A. Baldwin. Eighth district: Thad. C. Proun, Walter D. McIndo.

Washington.—Selucius Garfield, Toussant Mesplie.

Wyoming.—William A. Carter, John A. Campbell.

SECTION 2. That the said corporation shall have authority, and is hereby empowered to secure subscriptions of capital stock to an amount not exceeding ten million dollars, to be divided into shares of ten dollars each, and to issue to the subscribers of said stock certificates therefor under the corporate seal of said corporation, which certificates shall bear the signature of the president and treasurer, and be transferable under such rules and regulations as may be made for the purpose. And it shall be lawful for any municipal or other corporate body existing by or under the laws of the United States, to subscribe and pay for shares of said capital stock; and al

holders of said stock shall become associates in said corporation, and shall be entitled to one vote on each share. And it shall be the duty of the United States Centennial Commission to prescribe rules to enable absent stockholders to vote by proxy. The proceeds of said stock, together with the receipts from all other sources, shall be used by said corporation for the erection of suitable buildings, with their appropriate fixtures and appurtenances, and for all other expenditures required in carrying out the objects of the said act of Congress of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and which may be incident thereto. And the said corporation shall keep regular minutes of its proceedings, and full accounts, with the vouchers thereof, of all the receipts and expenditures, and the same shall be always open to the inspection of the United States Centennial Commission, or any member thereof.

SECTION 3. That books of subscription shall be opened by the United States Centennial Commission, under such rules as it may prescribe; and an opportunity shall be given, during a period of one hundred days, to the citizens of each State and Territory to subscribe for stock to an amount not exceeding its quota, according to its population; after which period of one hundred days, stock not taken may be sold to any person or persons, or corporation willing to purchase the same.

SECTION 4. That after the expiration of said period of one hundred days, the United States Centennial Commission shall issue a call for a meeting by publication in one or more newspapers published at the capital of each State and Territory, not less than thirty days prior thereto, of the corporators and all others who may then have subscribed for stock, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of electing a board of directors, to consist of twenty-five stockholders, whose term of office shall be one year, and until their successors shall have been qualified; at which meeting those who may be present in person or by proxy, of whom one hundred shall constitute a quorum, shall be competent to organize and elect said officers. The said board of directors, and every subsequent board, shall be chosen by the stockholders, out of a list of one hundred stockholders, selected and nominated by the United States Centennial Commission. Nine members of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no election or change of officers shall take place unless at a meeting of the board of directors, at which a majority shall be present.

SECTION 5. That the said board of directors shall elect, from its own number, a president and two vice presidents, whose term of office shall be one year, and until their successors shall

have been duly qualified, and shall appoint a treasurer, a secretary, and such other officers as may be required to carry out the purposes of the corporation; which elected and appointed officers shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of the board, receiving such compensation as the board may prescribe. And the board shall also adopt such by-laws, rules, and regulations, for its own government, and for the government of its officers, as may be deemed expedient: *Provided*, That the same shall not be inconsistent with any act of Congress or the rules adopted by the United States Centennial Commission.

SECTION 6. That as soon as the board of directors shall have been duly organized, as provided for in section five of this act, it shall be the duty of the United States Centennial Commission to deliver to the said board all stock subscription books, with the papers and records of any kind in its possession, pertaining to the same.

SECTION 7. That the grounds for the exhibition shall be prepared and buildings erected by the said corporation in accordance with the plans, which shall have been previously adopted by the United States Centennial Commission, and the rules and regulations of said corporation, governing rates for "entrance" and "admission" fees, or otherwise affecting the rights, privileges, or interests of the exhibitors, or of the public, shall be fixed and established by the United States Centennial Commission; and no grant conferring rights or privileges of any description connected with the said grounds or buildings, or relating to said exhibition or celebration, shall be made without the consent of the United States Centennial Commission; and said commission shall have power to control, change or revoke all such grants, and shall appoint all judges and examiners, and award all premiums.

SECTION 8. That the Centennial Board of Finance shall have authority to issue bonds, not in excess of its capital stock, and secure the payment of the same, principal and interest, by mortgage upon its property and prospective income.

SECTION 9. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, to cause to be prepared, in accordance with a design approved by the United States Centennial Commission and the Secretary of the Treasury, a sufficient number of certificates of stock to meet the requirements of this act; and any person found guilty of counterfeiting, or attempting to counterfeit, or knowingly circulating false certificates of stock, herein authorized, shall be subject to the same pains and penalties as are or may be provided by law for counterfeiting

United States currency; but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to create any liability of the United States, direct or indirect, for any debt or obligation incurred, nor for any claim, by the Centennial International Exhibition, or the corporation hereby created for aid or pecuniary assistance from Congress or the Treasury of the United States, in support or liquidation of any debts or obligations created by the corporation herein authorized: *And provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to override or interfere with the laws of any State; and all contracts made in any State for the purposes of the Centennial International Exhibition shall be subject to the laws thereof: *And provided further*, That no member of said Centennial Board of Finance assumes any personal liability for any debt or obligation which may be created or incurred by the corporation authorized by this act.

SECTION 10. That as soon as practicable, after the said exhibition shall have been closed, it shall be the duty of said corporation to convert its property into cash, and, after the payment of all its liabilities, to divide its remaining assets among its stockholders, *pro rata*, in full satisfaction and discharge of its capital stock. And it shall be the duty of the United States Centennial Commission to supervise the closing up of the affairs of said corporation, to audit its accounts, and submit, in a report to the President of the United States, the financial results of the Centennial Exhibition.

SECTION 11. That the commission created by the act referred to in the preamble of this act is hereby made and constituted a body politic and corporate in law, with power to do such acts, and to enter into such obligations as may be promotive of the purposes for which such commission was established. Its title shall be the United States Centennial Commission. It shall have a common and corporate seal, and possess all the rights incident to corporate existence.

SECTION 12. That the alternate commissioners appointed pursuant to section four of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, referred to in the preamble to this act, shall have all the powers of a commissioner when the commissioner is not present at any meeting. When the commissioner is present the alternate may participate in the debates and serve on committees, but shall have no vote. The appointment of all commissioners and alternate commissioners made since March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, are hereby ratified and confirmed; and all vacancies now existing, or which may hereafter exist, whether by death, resignation, removal from the State or Territory, or otherwise, shall be filled, at any time hereafter, in like manner as is provided in said act

of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, for the appointment of commissioners.

SECTION 13. That it shall be the duty of the United States Centennial Commission to make report, from time to time, to the President of the United States, of the progress of the work, and in a final report present a full exhibit of the result of the United States Centennial Celebration and Exhibition of eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

Approved, June 1, 1872.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION:

Whereas by the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, providing for a National Celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Independence of the United States, by the holding of an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Products of the Soil and Mine, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, it is provided as follows:

"That whenever the President shall be informed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania that provision has been made for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose, and for the exclusive control by the Commission herein provided for of the proposed Exhibition, the President shall, through the Department of State, make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the Exhibition will open, and the place at which it will be held; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of all nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the Commissioners, for publication in their respective countries:"

And whereas His Excellency the Governor of the said State of Pennsylvania did, on the twenty-fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, inform me that provision has been made for the erection of said buildings and for the ex-

clusive control by the Commission provided for in the said act of the proposed Exhibition;

And whereas the President of the United States Centennial Commission has officially informed me of the dates fixed for the opening and closing of the said Exhibition, and the place at which it is to be held:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare and proclaim that there will be held, at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Products of the Soil and Mine, to be opened on the nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and to be closed on the nineteenth day of October, in the same year.

And in the interest of peace, civilization and domestic and international friendship and intercourse, I commend the celebration and Exhibition to the people of the United States; and, in behalf of this Government and people, I cordially commend them to all nations who may be pleased to take part therein.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and [SEAL] caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State.

FORM OF NOTE SENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO FOREIGN MINISTERS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, July 5, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, for the information of the Government of —— a copy of the President's Proclamation, announcing the time and place of holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine, proposed to be held in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

The Exhibition is designed to commemorate the Declaration of the Independence of the United States, on the one hundredth anniversary of that interesting and historic national event, and at the same time to present a fitting opportunity for such display of the results of Art and Industry of all nations as will serve to illustrate the great advances attained, and the successes achieved, in the interest of Progress and Civilization during the century which will have then closed.

In the law providing for the holding of the Exhibition, Congress directed that copies of the Proclamation of the President, setting forth the time of its opening and the place at which it was to be held, together with such regulations as might be adopted by the Commissioners of the Exhibition, should be communicated to the Diplomatic Representatives of all nations. Copies of those regulations are herewith transmitted.

The President indulges the hope that the Government of —— *will be pleased to notice the subject, and may deem it proper to bring the Exhibition and its objects to the attention of the people of that country, and thus encourage their co-operation in the proposed celebration. And he further hopes that the opportunity afforded by the Exhibition for the interchange of national sentiment and friendly intercourse between the people of both nations may result in new and still greater advantages to Science and Industry, and at the same time serve to strengthen the bonds of Peace and Friendship which already happily subsist between the Government and people of —— and those of the United States.*

I have the honor to be, sir,

With the highest consideration,

Your obedient servant,

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

First. The International Exhibition of 1876 will be held in Fairmount Park, in the City of Philadelphia, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

Second. The date of the opening of the Exhibition will be April 19, 1876, and of closing will be October 19, 1876.

Third. A cordial invitation is hereby extended to every nation of the earth to be represented by its arts, industries, progress, and development.

Fourth. A formal acceptance of this invitation is requested previous to March 4, 1874.

Fifth. Each nation accepting this invitation is requested to appoint a Commission, through which all matters pertaining to its own interest shall be conducted. For the purpose of convenient intercourse and satisfactory supervision, it is especially desired that one member of each such Commission be designated to reside at Philadelphia until the close of the Exposition.

Sixth. The privileges of Exhibitors can be granted only to citizens of countries whose Governments have formally accepted the invitation to be represented, and have appointed the aforementioned Commission, and all communications must be made through the Governmental Commissions.

Seventh. Applications for space within the Exposition Buildings, or in the adjacent buildings and grounds under the control of the Centennial Commission, must be made previous to March 4, 1875.

Eighth. Full diagrams of the buildings and grounds will be furnished to the Commissioners of the different nations which shall accept the invitation to participate.

Ninth. All articles intended for exhibition, in order to secure proper position and classification, must be in Philadelphia on or before January 1, 1876.

Tenth. Acts of Congress pertaining to custom-house regulations, duties, etc., together with all special regulations adopted by the Centennial Commission in reference to transportation, allotment of space, classification, motive-power, insurance, police, rules, and other matters necessary to the proper display and preservation of materials, will be promptly communicated to the accredited Representatives of the several Governments co-operating in the Exposition.

PHILADELPHIA, November, 1873.

The above regulations were adopted by the United States Centennial Commission by virtue of authority conferred by the acts of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, and June 1, 1872.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

EXTRACT FROM PRINCE BISMARCK'S INSTRUCTION TO THE GERMAN
ENVOY AT WASHINGTON.

* * * * *

I request you respectfully to communicate to the Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, that the German Empire accepts with sincerest thanks the invitation of the Government of the United States of America to take part in the above-mentioned Exhibition. The appointment of a Special Commission for the Exhibition, as also of a Plenipotentiary residing in Philadelphia, will therefore be made in time.

I reserve a special communication in this matter, and beg to be furnished with the rules proposed under No. 10 of the general regulations, as soon as the same shall have been published.

The Chancellor of the Empire,

BISMARCK.

ACCEPTANCE BY THE NETHERLANDS.

MR. WESTENBERG, NETHERLANDS MINISTER, TO MR. FISH.

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that the Government of the Netherlands have received this international invitation with lively satisfaction, and intend to take part in the said Exposition by contributing productions of the arts and industry of the Netherlands.

To this effect a Commission will be appointed in the Netherlands, and also a committee to direct and furnish information to exhibitors.

As soon as it shall be in my power I shall hasten to communicate to your Excellency the names and quality of the persons who are to constitute this committee.

* * * * *

WESTENBERG.

Legation of the Netherlands.

Belgium, Mexico, Ecuador, and Hayti have also accepted, and the Resident Commissioner for Ecuador has presented his credentials at Philadelphia.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT—EXECUTIVE ORDER BY THE PRESIDENT.

By the President of the United States :

Whereas it has been brought to the notice of the President of the United States that in the International Exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mines, to be held in the City of Philadelphia, in the year 1876, for the purpose of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of the United States, it is desirable that from the Executive Departments of the Government of the United States in which there may be articles suitable for the purpose intended, there should appear such articles and materials as will, when presented in a collective exhibition, illustrate the functions and administrative faculties of the Government in time of peace, and its resources as a war power, and thereby serve to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people. Now, for the purpose of securing a complete and harmonious arrangement of the articles and materials designed to be exhibited from the Executive Department of the Government, it is ordered that a board, to be composed of one person to be named by the head of each of the Executive Departments which may have articles and materials to be exhibited, and also of one person to be named in behalf of the Smithsonian Institution, and one to be named in the behalf of the Department of Agriculture, be charged with the preparation, arrangement, and safe-keeping of such articles and materials as the heads of the several Departments and the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Director of the Smithsonian Institution may respectively decide shall be embraced in the collection; that one of the persons thus named, to be designated by the President, shall be chairman of such board, and that the board appoint from their own number such other officers as they may think necessary, and that the said board when organized shall be authorized under the direction of the President to confer with the executive officers of the Centennial Exhibition in relation to such matters connected with the subject as may pertain to the respective departments having articles and materials on exhibition, and that the names of the persons thus selected by the heads of the several departments, the

Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Director of the Smithsonian Institution, shall be submitted to the President for designation.

By order of the President:

(Signed)

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, *January 23, 1874.*

FINANCIAL CONDITION AND WANTS.

The United States Centennial Commission and the Board of Finance were duly organized, and have presented to the people full information of the purposes and scope of the exhibition and celebration by every means at their command.

Through the press, addresses and circulars to the public were published, informing them that the national banks throughout the country were empowered to receive subscriptions, and were supplied with the necessary books and forms. No satisfactory results have been realized from these efforts, except in Pennsylvania; which State stands pledged for about three million dollars, upon the following basis, viz: one and a half millions of private subscriptions, one million conditionally appropriated by the State, and a half million by the City of Philadelphia; both appropriations to be expended in the creation of a Memorial Building, which is to be used as the Fine-Art Gallery. And these two amounts are not available for the other buildings of the Exhibition. Philadelphia has also furnished seventy-five thousand dollars for the payment of the expenses of the Commission in its earlier work.

In other States, and in the Territories, some of the people are awaiting the action of Congress upon the question of invitations and appropriations, while the influences of the financial troubles deter others from any considerable subscriptions. It is the expectation of the people that Congress will do what under the circumstances is necessary to secure the success of the Exhibition and the celebration of which it is the demonstrative element.

Whenever the question of an appropriation shall arise, it will remain for Congress to disburse the money in such installments as shall be most convenient for the Treasury, and with the strongest and wisest safeguards that can be devised. Obviously, the Government would appoint some of the directors.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES CLAIMED FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1876.

A careful study has been made of the official reports of former international exhibitions, resulting in the conviction that we have all the requisites for success in the undertaking, except the proper form of invitation to foreign Governments and the pecuniary aid from the national Government necessary to impart to the exhibition dignity and proportions commensurate with its memorial character.

We have now more time than most nations have had for their preparations.

We have greater facilities for rapid construction and organization of such an exhibition.

We have the command of a more varied and interesting collection of materials for the National and the American Continental Department of the exhibition.

We have the counsel and the services of persons of large experience in international exhibitions, and offers of services from others.

We have the finest site, in its adaptation to the purposes of the exhibition, in its convenience of access and beautiful surroundings, ever occupied for such an occasion.

We have a plan of building combining, with due economy of construction, the best features of the buildings used at Paris in 1867, in regard to the arrangement and assimilation of objects, and that at London of 1851 in extensive vistas, imposing general effect, and great central spaces for the free circulation of visitors.

The building plans, with the most complete railway approaches ever devised in such a case, are all ready, and if our funds justified it, we could begin building in thirty days.

We have a hundred years of progress to celebrate such as history has not recorded of any other nation.

We have proclaimed to the world that we will celebrate it by an international exhibition in which we have challenged all countries to a comparison of achievements and progress for the century. The President has officially commended this national enterprise to foreign nations.

We have accepted invitations to three great international exhibitions, viz: from Great Britain in 1851, France in 1867, and Austria-Hungary in 1873, and our citizens have been exhibitors at several others. How would it look for us, after having accepted such hospitalities, and after having announced our intention to reciprocate them at a similar concourse, to be

held at a specified time, within our own country, to give notice that we abandon the enterprise for any cause which it was within the power of Congress to remedy? Or what will the people say, when 1876 has come and gone, if we shall have had a miserable, half-developed exhibition and national celebration, because their legislators were too short-sighted to perceive the incalculable advantages of a complete and successful one?

THE EXHIBITION, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL.

The Exhibition is referred to in the acts of Congress as a National celebration, and as to be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States.

The Commission is National, having been commissioned by the President of the United States, and being required to report to him and to Congress and to render a final account of stewardship to the President of the United States.

The Secretary of the Treasury is to prepare certificates of stock.

The Exhibition is nationally commemorative of the greatest event in our history—our very birth as a nation.

One of the leading objects of the Exhibition, declared in the act, is a comparison between the evidences of our progress in a century and that of other nations. The essential condition for this is that the Exhibition shall be international, and that was the very basis and fundamental idea of the act approved March 3, 1871, for the reason that it was the only way of showing, by an appeal to results and demonstration, the comparative condition of the arts and their progress in the several nations of the world.

The first and essential step for an International Exhibition in the United States is an invitation from the Government of the United States as explicit and direct as those which have been addressed to it by other governments.

The reason for a formal invitation is this: foreigners (with the rare exception of a very few enterprising individuals) never

take part in an international exhibition, save when they are protected and regulated by commissioners from their own government ; and no government ever appoints commissioners unless it has been invited to co-operate. Therefore, to proclaim an international exhibition without inviting foreign governments to appoint commissioners is futile. Such an invitation has practically been sent in this case, but a technical question has arisen concerning the strict legal right to send it.

Progress in the experience in such exhibitions shows more and more the necessity of fixing the fees of admission at such a rate as will enable the greatest number of people to enjoy instruction from their teachings. The nations in which they are held derive great, immediate and direct benefits by attracting throngs of strangers, who expend large sums of money in ways which increase the revenues; but still greater direct advantages which, if not so immediately realized, are no less certain and more extensive. If this be true of European States, how much more so must it be of our young nation, with all its inducements for immigration of those trained to the industries and arts of Europe, and its vast areas in all directions open to settlement and development? New industries are also suggested and created, giving more varied and profitable employment to capital and labor. Old industries and arts are improved and cheapened by the improved machines and tools, methods and processes, and by scientific combinations, materials before unknown are utilized. Articles, implements, machines, and fabrics of common use are extensively advertised, and increased sales the result. All these results tend to the increase of national wealth and the national revenues, and open the way to a decrease of taxation.

These benefits, and those which accrue to the general community of nations in various ways, have secured the recognition of international exhibitions as among the most potent promoters of progress, especially in the countries in which they are given, and have caused it to be established as a usage that the nations in which they are held should appropriate liberally from the national funds to secure the privilege of holding them and their success as national undertakings. Such a use of money cannot be considered as outcome, for it is more productive of never-ceasing benefits and income than any use that can be made of it.

The most rapid development of new industries is due to international exhibitions. There will be found the representatives of manufacturing capital and enterprise of the world, studying with shrewd and eager scrutiny the whole field of invention and discovery, alert to be the pioneers in the intro-

duction of some new manufacture the demand for which can be made universal or very extensive, giving profitable employment to mechanics.

In this manner the manufacture of sewing machines, articles made of india rubber, hand and machine tools, articles of use and beauty, large and small, of every kind, has been either created or stimulated by International Exhibitions to an extent beyond all computation. But this is only one out of many ways in which the productive energies of the world are increased, and the convenience and comfort of mankind promoted, resulting from bringing together the products and processes of universal industry and invention.

A youthful nation like our own, in presenting specimens of the minerals, soils, agriculture, and natural resources of the several States, and the statistics showing the quantity and location of land open to settlement, the coal and iron districts, the silver and gold deposits, the copper and other metalliferous treasures in which our country abounds, will derive advantages peculiar to itself, and too obvious to need detailing.

Our meagre exhibitions at London, Paris, and Vienna, though they produced profound impressions of the extent of the resources of the country, and of the inventive skill of the people, are but slight indications of the vast and varied results of the just and complete presentation of all of our resources, arts and products.

A moment's reflection will show that the constant assembling and association of people from widely-separated and sometimes discordant sections of our country, during six months in 1876, for the purpose of renewing the most patriotic memories and studying, with advantages never before afforded, our marvelous progress and resources, will greatly stimulate an honorable national pride and do more to promote warm and complete brotherly reconciliation than volumes of legislation.

TIME A VITAL ELEMENT.

At this juncture the success of the national celebration, upon the basis of internationality decreed by existing acts of Congress, and under that authority officially announced to foreign nations, depends as much upon the immediate action as upon the character of the action of Congress. The facts are before them, and the responsibility to the people of our own country, as well as to the public opinion of mankind, rests upon them.